USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: September 6, 2005
Vol. 55, No. 36

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Hurricane Katrina brought heavy rains and wind to several southwestern counties causing lodging problems in some corn fields, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn harvest has begun in a few west central and southwestern fields. Seed corn and silage were being harvested in the northern areas. Soybeans are rapidly advancing towards maturity with several fields across the state turning yellow and beginning to drop leaves.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.8 days suitable for fieldwork. Corn **condition** is rated 42 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year at this time. Ninety-eight percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dough** stage compared with 99 percent last year and 96 percent for average. Seventy-eight percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 80 percent last year and 73 percent for the average. By area, corn in dent stage is 78 percent complete in the north, 77 percent complete in the central region and 80 percent complete in the south. Nineteen percent of the corn is **mature** compared with 25 percent last year and 20 percent for the average.

Soybean **condition** is rated 52 percent good to excellent compared with 72 percent last year. Virtually all of the soybean acreage is **setting pods.** Fifteen percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 27 percent last year and 21 percent for the average.

Third cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 92 percent complete compared with 87 percent last year and 86 percent for the average.

Major activities during the week included hauling old crop grain to market, cleaning grain bins, mowing roadsides and waterways, preparing harvest equipment, and attending outlook meetings and field days.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 1 percent excellent, 23 percent good, 45 percent fair, 23 percent poor and 8 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn in Dough	98	94	99	96
Corn in Dent	78	61	80	73
Corn Mature	19	8	25	20
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	15	4	27	21
Alfalfa Third Cutting	92	84	87	86

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	6	15	37	36	6
Soybeans	3	11	34	43	9
Pasture	8	23	45	23	1

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	9	12	1
Short	23	31	6
Adequate	61	56	79
Surplus	7	1	14
Subsoil			
Very Short	14	18	1
Short	32	39	9
Adequate	52	42	81
Surplus	2	1	9
Days Suitable	4.8	5.8	4.7

CONTACT INFORMATION

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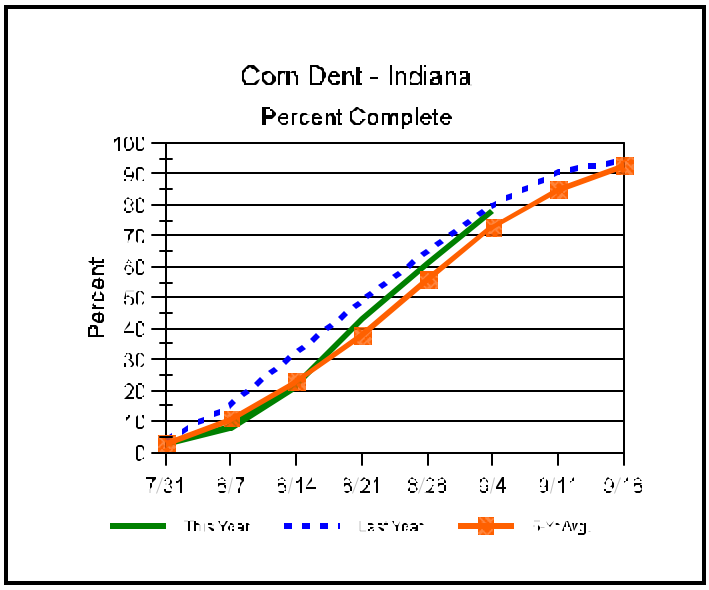
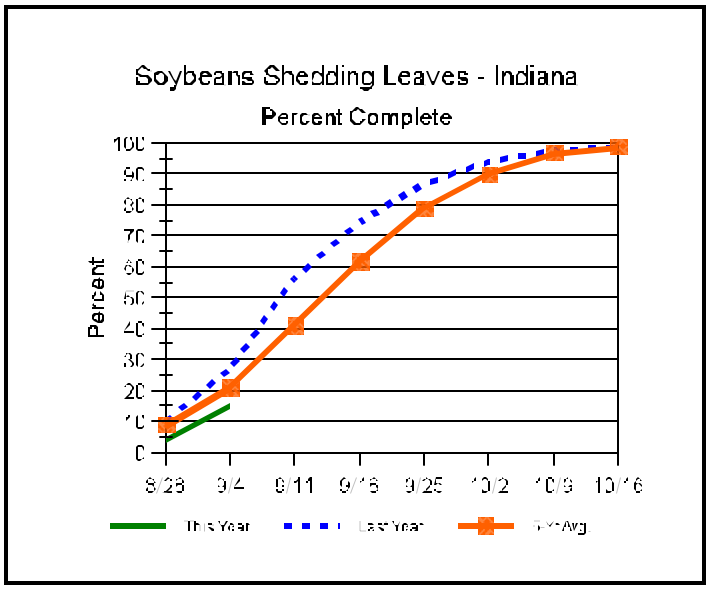
http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

- Drought stress followed by heavy rains is followed by widespread SDS

A few weeks ago (*Pest & Crop*, July 22, 2005, Issue 18) we cautioned that SDS could develop in many areas of Indiana following the midsummer rains. This disease is caused by the soil-borne fungus *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines* with the newly proposed name *Fusarium virguliforme.* Early infection/colonization of young soybean seedlings frequently occurs in cool and moist soils soon after planting. These conditions are likely when soybean is planted early. High soil moisture triggers the development of foliar symptoms of SDS. If soils are wet at the beginning of the reproductive growth stages, foliar symptoms of SDS may appear any time from mid July through mid August.

During most of the early summer, heat and drought caused stress in many areas of Indiana. The soybean cyst nematode caused significant damage that was easily detectable. These stressed crops then received rains from late July through early August. While this probably rarely caused soil moisture saturation, soil water content was apparently sufficient in many areas to trigger the development of SDS. Similar to previous years, the distribution of SDS probably is more a reflection of weather patterns than of the distribution of the pathogen in fields over the state. Although SDS can be found in some fields in southern Indiana, the disease is not nearly as widespread there as it was in 2004. This year, SDS is more widespread in northern Indiana. Symptoms are fairly uniform throughout some fields, rather than in patchy patterns typically seen in previous years. This may be the result of a uniform stress pattern of drought followed by overabundance of moisture. It also demonstrates that in many fields, the pathogen is widely distributed.

There is a clear association between delayed planting and reduced severity of SDS. An extreme delay will reduce yield potential because the plant does not have sufficient vegetative growth before flowering. There needs to be a compromise when making planting time decisions, between reducing the risk of SDS and losing yield potential from planting too late.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 4, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2005 thru September 4, 2005				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	93	48	71	+2	0.00	0		13.28	-6.32	48	2846	+213
Valparaiso_AP_I	84	49	69	+1	0.00	0		12.44	-7.97	43	2685	+279
Wanatah	87	42	67	-1	0.00	0	77	13.88	-5.97	52	2584	+281
Wheatfield	86	51	70	+3	0.21	1		18.88	-0.48	93	2709	+352
Winamac	88	47	70	+2	0.00	0	75	15.81	-3.78	54	2748	+320
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	86	48	69	+0	0.00	0		12.77	-7.00	52	2654	+107
South_Bend	87	49	69	+2	0.00	0		9.88	-9.24	50	2755	+361
Young_America	88	48	70	+1	0.17	1		17.18	-1.60	50	2729	+231
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	88	49	68	+1	0.13	1	74	14.73	-4.14	53	2585	+302
Fort_Wayne	88	50	69	+1	0.29	1		13.23	-4.40	53	2724	+223
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	86	51	70	-2	1.00	1		24.62	+2.58	48	2731	-81
Perrysville	90	48	70	+1	0.03	2	75	16.73	-4.24	51	2949	+327
Spencer_Ag	87	53	71	+2	3.45	1		25.08	+2.52	55	2777	+126
Terre_Haute_AFB	88	51	70	-1	0.58	1		18.14	-2.70	50	3014	+219
W_Lafayette_6NW	90	45	70	+2	0.00	0	80	12.01	-7.53	52	2799	+313
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	88	55	71	+1	1.64	2		17.47	-2.23	52	3041	+267
Greenfield	87	54	70	+0	4.71	2		26.62	+4.98	63	2807	+147
Indianapolis_AP	88	56	72	+2	2.23	1		17.97	-1.73	52	3058	+284
Indianapolis_SE	87	50	69	-3	3.89	2		20.55	+0.25	54	2824	+64
Tipton_Ag	85	49	68	+0	0.41	1	76	19.87	+0.02	56	2605	+189
East Central (6)												
Farmland	88	50	69	+2	2.73	1	69	18.19	-1.06	51	2637	+278
New_Castle	86	50	69	+1	3.85	1		22.29	+1.45	48	2499	+82
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	88	57	73	+0	3.12	3		20.34	+0.53	50	3337	+121
Freelandville	87	58	72	+1	3.03	2		20.26	-0.39	52	3125	+237
Shoals	88	56	72	+1	4.28	3		22.47	+0.04	62	3120	+324
Stendal	89	59	74	+2	4.65	3		22.40	+0.13	50	3314	+280
Vincennes_5NE	91	56	72	+2	3.43	2	77	25.56	+4.91	55	3239	+351
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	87	57	73	+2	3.71	3		22.29	-0.69	53	3187	+406
Oolitic	88	53	71	+1	2.89	2	76	20.87	-0.77	56	2888	+213
Tell_City	89	59	74	+1	2.83	2		21.94	-0.82	42	3482	+395
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	89	54	72	+4	2.54	2		19.38	-1.63	52	2959	+418
Milan_5NE	87	54	71	+2	3.13	3		22.32	+1.31	78	2901	+360
Scottsburg	88	52	72	+0	2.92	3		21.85	+0.50	59	3066	+192

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome (Continued)

While soybean varieties with some resistance to SDS are slowly replacing the most susceptible ones, it remains important to not plant too early in fields with a history of SDS. Good note keeping of which fields show SDS in 2005 will aid planting decisions in 2007 when many 2005 soybean fields will once again be planted to soybean. Fields with severe SDS in 2005 should probably be the last ones planted to soybean in 2007. This will not eliminate SDS but has potential to reduce the risk of severe damage. It is also important to select a variety with the best possible resistance to SDS, in combination with other required traits. To view color pictures associated with this article, go to: http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/p&c2005/p&c22_2005.pdf, page 6.

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The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.